

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 49 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 7th December 1892

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Captain Penton	446
Election of Congress delegates at Farukhabad	446
Chitral	446
Comments on Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at Rampur	446
Rampur	447
Alleged confiscation of the houses of innocent men, Rampur	447
Finances of Patiala	447
Amrita Bazar Patrika and the Nizam	447

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Charles Crosthwaite	447
Ditto ditto	448
Sir Auckland Colvin's administration	448
Sir Auckland Colvin	449
Sir Charles Crosthwaite	449
Jury system in Bengal	449
India and its burdens	449
Water-supply question, Meerut	449
Alleged interference of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Garhmuktesar fair with the Agent of the Devanagiri Pracharini Sabha	449

III.—EDUCATION.

Municipal Board and the vegetable vendors, Cawnpore	450
Ditto ditto	450
Construction of new barracks at Shapur	450
Assault on Mr. Eardley Norton at Allahabad	450
Suggestion regarding the bestowal of titles on the Raja of Kanti and Babu Beni Madho Das, Mirzapur	450
Publication of a pamphlet by the Irish Mission at Surat against the Muhammadan religion	451

Muhammadian College, Aligarh	451
------------------------------	-----

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Steamers at Ballia	451
Temperance meeting at Lucknow	451
Dharinshala situated near the Railway station, Allahabad	451
Alleged payment of subsidies by native chiefs to the Sidra-i-Hind, Moradabad	452
Case of theft and robbery in Pillibhit	452

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Monthly.						
1	Bharat Pratap	Moradabad	Pratap Krishn	For Nov.	3rd Dec.	217 copies.
2	Kayasth Patrika	Lucknow	Devi Prasad	" "	1st "	" "
Bi-monthly.						
3	Jubilee Paper	"	Yaqub Khan	1st Dec.	5th "	800 "
4	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggu Khan	" "	2nd "	250 "
Tri-monthly.						
5	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amin-ul-din	20th Nov.	6th "	45 "
6	Hamid-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	Hani Baksh	1st Dec.	" "	200 "
7	Mufid-i-Km	Agra	Qadir Ali Khan	" "	3rd "	100 "
Weekly.						
8	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Muhammad Hussain Khan	25th Nov.	3rd Dec.	65 "
9	Klam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	1st "	275 "
10	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Saif	30th "	4th "	325 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).			1892.		1892.			
Weekly.								
11	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	3rd	Dec. ...	5th	Dec. ...	590 copies.
12	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal	"	" ...	7th	" ...	158 "
13	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali	17th	Nov. ...	3rd	" ...	200 "
14	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh	1st	Dec. ...	1st	" ...	450 "
15	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal	"	" ...	7th	" ...	500 "
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad	"	" ...	4th	" ...	500 "
17	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Gangsi Prasad Varmā	30th	Nov. ...	1st	" ...	300 "
18	Karnamah ...	"	Muhammad Yaqub	2nd	Dec. ...	4th	" ...	275 "
19	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar	3rd	" ...	6th	" ...	44 "
20	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah	28th	Nov. ...	1st	" ...	400 "
21	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali	"	" ...	3rd	" ...	250 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhhār ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan	"	" ...	"	" ...	223 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin	21st	" ...	4th	" ...	60 "
24	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas...	30th	" ...	2nd	" ...	450 "
25	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Nawaz Khan	23rd & 30th	" ...	7th	" ...	70 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali	1st	Dec. ...	4th	" ...	40 "
27	Nisam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din	26th & 30th	Nov. ...	1st & 3rd	" ...	250 "
28	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid	26th Nov. & 3rd Dec.	"	2nd & 6th	" ...	196 "
29	Ras-ul-Akhhār ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain	28th	Nov. ...	2nd	" ...	360 "
30	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn	"	" ...	3rd	" ...	220 "
31	Riaz-ul-Akhhār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad	1st	Dec. ...	4th	" ...	350 "
32	Sarkhail Punch ...	Ballia ...	Agha Hasan	29th	Nov. ...	5th	" ...	100 "
33	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal	28th	" ...	1st	" ...	180 "
34	Soldier ...	"	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	200 "
35	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh	27th	" ...	3rd	" ...	304 "
36	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain	20th	" ...	6th	" ...	150 "
37	Waqaya-i-Azam ...	Ghazipur ...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	28th	" ...	1st	"
Daily.								
38	Oudh Akhhār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad	1st to 7th	Dec. ...	1st to 7th	" ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah	28th Nov. & 2nd Dec.	"	1st & 4th	" ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
40	Bharat Sudash Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Narayan Das	For	Nov. ...	4th	" ...	330 copies.
41	Devanagri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt	"	" ...	"	" ...	200 "
Weekly.								
42	Almora Akhhār ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand	28th	Nov. ...	1st	" ...	116 "
43	Goswami ...	Benares ...	Jagat Narayan	1st	Dec. ...	2nd	"
44	Nagri Nirda ...	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasad	"	" ...	6th	"
45	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath	"	" ...	4th	" ...	500 copies.
46	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashy Chalak Dan...	28th	Nov. ...	2nd	" ...	100 "
Daily.								
47	Hindustan ...	Kalakanhar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan	30th Nov. to 6th Dec.	"	1st to 7th	" ...	470 "
HINDI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
48	Khiehari Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad	26th	Nov. ...	5th	"
HINDI-URDU.								
Monthly.								
49	Arya Darpan ...	Shahjahanpur...	Bakhtawar Singh	For	Nov. ...	2nd	" ...	500 copies.
50	Mazhar-ul-Zinat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	"	" ...	1st	" ...	80 "
Weekly.								
51	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	2nd	Dec. ...	5th	" ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(concluded).			1892.	1892.	
	Bi-weekly.					
52	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahávir Prasád ...	16th, 19th & 23rd Nov.	3rd, 4th & 7th Dec.	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
53	Sudhā Sindhū ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	30th " ...	3rd " ...	320 "
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
54	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur	Sadā Shiva Rām- chandra Patwardhan.	30th Nov. ...	" " ...	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
55	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares	Rām. Krishn, Varma	2nd Dec. ...	4th " ...	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTÁN,
December 1st, 1892.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Captain
Penton.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st December, states that it appears from a telegram published in the *Pioneer* that Captain Penton has withdrawn all the charges against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and has agreed to a scrutiny of the votes. It will be a matter of sincere joy to natives if Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is successful in the scrutiny. As a Member of Parliament he cannot, however, be expected to promote Indian interests to any large extent; he cannot do more than was done by Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett or Mr. Bradlaugh. The fact is that Parliament has its hands full with work relating to Great Britain and Ireland and has little or no time to attend to Indian affairs. The interest which that august assembly takes in Indian matters is evident from the circumstance that the Indian Budget has to be read before empty benches every year. Indeed, India cannot be properly governed from London. All hope of improvement in the Indian administration lies in the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils on representative principles.

HINDUSTÁN,
December 6th, 1892.

Election of Congress delegates at
Farukhabad.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th December, publishes a communication from a correspondent giving an account of the National Congress Meetings held at Farukhabad and Fatehgarh on 20th and 21st November respectively. Lala Shambhu Nath, Vakíl and Municipal Commissioner, presided at the former meeting, and Rája Rámpal Singh and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya delivered speeches on the objects of the Congress. Nineteen delegates for the Allahabad Congress were elected, and Rs. 150 raised from subscription. The meeting at Fatehgarh was addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Prithi Nath of Cawnpore.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
November 29th, 1892.

Chitral.

3. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 29th November, refers to the quarrels about succession at Chitral, and observes that the fact of Nizam-ul-Mulk having sought refuge in British territory belies the idea that he has Russian proclivities and shows that he is a man of sense. Hence, the Government of India had better place him on the throne, permanently locating a Political Officer there.

RAHBAR.
November 28th, 1892.

Comments on Sir Auckland Colvin's
speech at Rámpur.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th November, in commenting upon Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at Rámpur on 22nd November, observes that His Honor said that the British Government could not allow the murder of a high officer, appointed by it to a post in a Native State, pass with impunity, however influential the men concerned in the murder might be. The British Government can easily do what it likes in Native States. Although the men suspected of implication in the murder had once been let off, warrants were again issued for their arrest. Some of them, who were arrested, were convicted and hanged. The property of Abdullah Khán's sons who have absconded has been confiscated. Several convicts were shot dead in connection with the jail riots, and thus the public was reminded of the barbarous modes of punishment practised by the former kings. The British Government, being all powerful, might have exercised still greater severity, hanging all the residents of that part of the Rámpur city where General Azam-ul-din Khán had been murdered or shooting down all the citizens and confiscating their property. Sir Auckland Colvin is not very accurate in saying that the property of the absconders has been confiscated, because the State has seized not only their property but also that of Muhammad Abdul Qadir Khán, the Tahsildár of Chhata, Muttra district, of his brother who is Tahsildár at Jalesar, and of some innocent relatives of Abdullah Khán against whom no criminal charge has been brought. The unjust confiscation of the property of Muhammad Abdul Qadir Khán and others by the Rámpur State in Sir Auckland Colvin's time resembles the conduct of Khalifa Harunul Rashid, who had an offender's old mother and sister flogged for his crime, as stated in a story in the Arabian Nights. As regards the observations made by Sir Auckland Colvin to justify the appointment of Major Vincent as President of the Council of Regency, if competent Musalmans have been found to conduct the

administration in Hyderabad and Bhopal, there could be no difficulty in finding a duly qualified Musalman for the post of President in the small Rámpur State. Sir Auckland Colvin's observations cast an unjust slur on the Muhammadan community. The young Náwab will have to visit China, England and America next year, simply because Sir Auckland Colvin considers such a voyage necessary before his installation. His grandfather, Náwab Kalb Ali Khán, never went to Europe, but he turned out an able ruler all the same, and gave no occasion to Government to interfere with the affairs of Rámpur.

5. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th November, observes that Major Vincent has been introducing reforms into every branch of the administration. In Rámpur the Tahsildárs were also allowed to be farmers of land revenue, but he has lately strictly forbidden the practice which was manifestly a very objectionable one. Great preparations are being made for the annual exhibition which tends to encourage the traders and artizans of Rámpur.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
November 26th,
1892.

6. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 30th November, says that the complaint of the *Rahbar* regarding the alleged confiscation of the houses of some innocent persons by the Rámpur Government is unfounded. Such a thing is almost impossible in the time of Major Vincent, who strictly adheres to the law. However, if any men have any complaints, they had better seek their remedy in the law courts which are open to them. The publication of any complaints in newspapers is worse than useless.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
November 30th, 1892.

7. The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 29th November, publishes a letter from Saiyid Haidar Ali, Jagirdar, Mohna, who complains that the finances of Patiala are in an unsatisfactory condition. The treasury being almost quite empty, the salaries due to officials for two months have not yet been paid, and proposals to reduce the number and salaries of officials are under consideration. The Government of India had better intervene and take prompt steps to remedy the evil.

ÁLAM-I-TASWIR.
November 29th, 1892.

8. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th November, publishes a communication from a correspondent at Simla, who endeavours to show that the attack made by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on the Nizam of Hyderabad in connection with the sanction of Rs. 4,200 a year for the grant of poor Muhammadan students in British India is unfair and unjust. Such attacks are only calculated to revive the old race animosity between Hindus and Musalmans.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
November 28th,
1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, says that when the head of a Government is changed, it is customary for newspapers to review the administration of the retiring Governor, and to predict as far as possible what may be expected from the new Governor. But the *Hindustáni* does not like to enter into a review of Sir Auckland Colvin's administration, as it commented upon his measures from time to time. It was frequently its unpleasant duty to criticise his proceedings adversely, and it had few occasions to praise him. The way in which it has been disappointed by him in its hopes has made it very cautious, and it will therefore not make any kind of prophecies regarding Sir Charles Crosthwaite's rule. Judging from his past history the *Hindustáni* congratulated these Provinces on the nomination of Sir Auckland Colvin to the Lieutenant-Governorship, and expressed a hope that he was sure to gratify the just aims and aspirations of the people. Who could imagine that the author of the article headed "If it be real, what does it mean?" which was published in the *Pioneer* in Lord Ripon's time and which expressed so great satisfaction at the signs of political awakening among the natives, would himself put a spoke in their wheel? Who could expect that Sir Auckland Colvin, who had talked so much about their poverty in his capacity of Financial Minister, would introduce

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
November 30th, 1892.

schemes calculated to aggravate their sufferings? Who could say that Sir Auckland Colvin would prove such a wilful, proud and irritable Governor and such a great patron to civilians? Instead of indulging in any high hopes at present as it did on the advent of Sir Auckland Colvin, the *Hindustani* will content itself with welcoming Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and assuring him that natives are a very obedient and grateful people, and that His Honor can easily remove the popular heart-burning and dissatisfaction created by his predecessor, by pursuing a conciliatory and sympathetic policy. The occurrence of riots at some places in Sir Auckland Colvin's time was not due to the existence of any spirit of lawlessness among the people: they committed disturbances when their patience was exhausted. Tread upon a worm and it will turn. Natives only want justice and fair play, and it is their desire that distinct promises made to them from time to time should not be disregarded. Even on the eve of his departure, Sir Auckland Colvin inflicted a severe blow on the legitimate aspirations of educated natives by appointing civilians to the District and Sessions Judgeship of Rae Bareilly and to the temporary vacancy on the bench of the High Court caused by Mr. Justice Mahmud going on furlough. Again, Sir Charles Crosthwaite should be on his guard against selfish flatterers who are traitors to their country and seek to promote their own interests at the expense of their countrymen. They have no claim to be considered leaders of society as they represent themselves to be, and the present Lieutenant-Governor should not give his ear to them as was done by Sir Auckland Colvin. His Honor had better see every thing with his own eyes and never listen to the misrepresentations of professional spies and back-biters who have their own private ends to serve. Government may grant them jagirs and confer upon them as many titles as it pleases, but it should not allow itself to be deceived by their evil counsels in the management of State affairs. Sir Charles Crosthwaite should not set class against class like his predecessor, but endeavour to promote the welfare of all classes of the community. If His Honor rules over the people with justice and sympathy, and shows no undue partiality to any particular class, he will soon acquire widespread popularity, and carry with him their good wishes at his retirement, though such a great fuss may not be made on the occasion as was done on the eve of his predecessor's departure under pressure from the district authorities.

HÁMID-UL-AKHBAR.
December 1st, 1892.

10. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 1st December, observes that the speeches delivered by Sir Auckland Colvin soon after the assumption of the reins of Government inspired the people with hope that his administration would prove very beneficial. But he has left no good

The same.

memorial after him and his rule really taxed the patience of the people to the utmost. Had he pursued a more sympathetic policy, his departure would have elicited feelings of regret and sorrow from the 40 millions of these Provinces. If Sir Charles Crosthwaite, to whom their destinies have now been entrusted, finds out and redresses their grievances, he will become a very popular ruler.

ODDH AKHBAR.
December 5th, 1892.

11. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th December, states that Sir Auckland Colvin was a very shrewd, able and energetic Governor. He has shown that peace has its victories not less renowned than war and conducted the administration on excellent principles which may well

Sir Auckland Colvin's administration.

be followed by his successors. Even a part of the important work done by him during the short five years would be considered enough for a Lieutenant-Governor. When he took charge of office the Lady Dufferin Fund Association had small funds at its disposal, and had its branches only at two or three large towns; but the funds received large accessions, and the Association was able to extend its operations to almost every district in these Provinces under his patronage. Another matter which principally engaged his attention was the introduction of necessary sanitary reforms. He provided abundant supplies of pure water for the large towns and even passed an Act for the improvement of village sanitation. Among other administrative reforms he transferred the revenue administration of Oudh to the Board of Revenue, relieved Commissioners in Oudh of judicial work and re-organised the Police force. He obtained sanction for the construction of the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly line and crushed the National Congress for good. He made extensive tours in order to ascertain the wants of the people, held Darbárs in almost every part of

the Provinces and never declined feasts offered by the nobility. His departure is deeply regretted by all classes of people.

12. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th November, says that the 28th November was a very unhappy day for Sir Auckland Colvin. In the afternoon of that day he ceased to be the ruler of these Provinces and was deprived of all power, and meetings will no more be got up by flatterers in his honour. It would be well if Governors preferred conciliation to force and won the hearts of the people by kindness and sympathy.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
November 30th, 1892.

13. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th December, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Sir Charles Crosthwaite to the Lieutenant-Governorship, and observes that his experience is not confined to these Provinces. He has also served in the Central Provinces and Burma, and the promptitude and success with which he established peace and order in the newly-acquired province of Burma reflect the greatest credit on his ability and sagacity. There is every reason to hope that he will devote his energies to improving the mental, moral and material condition of the people in these Provinces and earn their gratitude.

OUDD AKHBÁR.
December 5th, 1892.

14. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 30th November, observes that Sir Charles Elliott has incurred strong popular odium in Bengal by the retrograde measures adopted by him in quick succession, such as the *Chaukidari Bill*, the *District Municipalities Bill*, and the abolition of the jury system. In order to justify the withdrawal of a privilege granted thirty years ago, Sir Charles Elliott should prove that Bengal has been retrograding for that period, but His Honor can hardly attempt to do so. If there have been any failures of justice in jury cases in Bengal, they might possibly be attributed to the carelessness of the police and the bad selections of jurors. Juries have been guilty of perverse verdicts in other provinces, but the jury system has not been stopped in those provinces on that account. The Lieutenant-Governor's action is equally condemned by the native and Anglo-Indian newspapers of Bengal, except the *Englishman*. If the Bengalis courageously maintain a powerful agitation and go up to Parliament, their efforts are sure to be successful.

SUBODH SINDHU.
November 30th,
1892.

15. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st December, represents India as a scape-goat held by one European by the horns and loaded by another with burdens marked—Scarcity of Grain, Poverty, Debt, Decline of Trade, Recommendations of the Currency Association, &c.

COLONEL.
December 1st, 1892.

16. The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 3rd December, represents the proposed Meerut Water-Works as a large snake with a human head and a well as a man, and publishes an imaginary dialogue between them in which the writer attempts to show that no water-works are needed at Meerut. There is a large number of wells of fairly pure water, and the climate is so healthy that European officers greatly prefer Meerut to other places. The construction of water-works would lead to an increase in municipal taxation, which would press hard on the people, and would throw hundreds of Hindu and Muhammadan water-carriers out of employ. Moreover, the canal water is by no means better than the well water; let the doctors say what they like.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
December 3rd, 1892.

17. The *Devanágri Gazette* (Meerut), for November, complains that at the late Garhmuktesar fair Pandit Bishambar Nath, a member of the Devanágri Prachárin Sabha or the Association for the encouragement of spread of Hindi language, was not allowed by the Deputy Collector and the Police Inspector to lecture on the objects of the Association at his tent. The Pandit, however, was able to deliver some lectures on education at the market place. The Sabha maintains a school for boys and girls

DEVANÁGRÍ GAZETTE.
November 1892.

Alleged interference of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Garhmuktesar fair with the Agent of the Devanágri Prachárin Sabha.

respectively, publishes a Hindi monthly paper and sends its agents to social and religious fairs and gatherings to lecture on social, moral and literary subjects. It receives monthly grants of Rs. 35 and Rs. 15 from Government and the Municipality respectively, and the subscriptions contributed by well-to-do citizens amount to Rs. 50 a month. The interference with its representative at the Garhmuktesar fair was unjustifiable.

ALWAQT.
November 30th, 1892.

18. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 30th November, says that according to the law if an accused person, who has to be arrested, voluntarily submits to the custody by word or action, the police officer has no need to confine or even to touch his body. But it is a common practice with

Handcuffing of prisoners.

the police to handcuff persons arrested by them. The indiscriminate handcuffing of prisoners is unjustifiable and should be stopped.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
December 1st, 1892.

19. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st December, says that when the farmer of the Municipal vegetable market at Cawnpore, began to harass the vegetable vendors in a variety of ways, they appealed to the Chairman of the Municipal Board who simply told them that nothing could be

Municipal Board and the vegetable vendors, Cawnpore.

done this year, but that precautions would be taken next year to prevent all oppression. The rejection of their appeal encouraged the farmer to practise more oppression, and the result was that they were obliged to abandon the Municipal market and to open a new market at the cantonment, from which they were soon turned out. At last they set up their stalls at Maharaj Prayag Narayan's temple. Now the Chairman's eyes were opened, and he saw that the revenue of ten thousand rupees a year derived by the Board from the vegetable market was in danger. A criminal prosecution was instituted by the Board against the trustees of the temple in connection with the sale of vegetable at the temple, but the prosecution was dismissed on 16th November by the Magistrate of Fatehpur, to whom it had been transferred for trial. The trustees of the temple have sued the Board for damages, but the suit has not yet been decided. Who is responsible for the loss of the revenue derived from the vegetable market?

ALAM-I-TASWIR.
November 29th, 1892.

20. The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 29th November, says that owing to the dismissal of its prosecution against the trustees of Maharaj Prayag Narayan's temple, the Municipal Board desires to frame a bye-law empowering it to stop any old or new market within Municipal limits.

The same.

The Board may frame such a bye-law if it likes, but it will never be approved by Government which is opposed to all unnecessary interference with trade.

BHARAT JIWAN.
November 28th, 1892.

21. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 28th November, says that it would appear that three lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for the construction of new barracks for European soldiers at Sitapur. If Government is really desirous of reducing the Military expenditure, as it proposes to be, why does it unnecessarily spend three lakhs on new barracks?

Construction of new barracks at Sitapur.

SUBODH SINDHU.
November 30th, 1892.

22. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 30th November, referring to the assault committed on Mr. Eardley Norton of Madras at Allahabad, observes that it is a disgrace to the Allahabad police, that they have not yet been able to find out the men who attacked a European Barrister on a highway. Similar assaults have been made on native pleaders in the North-Western Provinces, but the police have never been able to trace and bring the offenders to justice.

Assault on Mr. Eardley Norton at Allahabad.

KHICHRI SAMACHAR.
November 26th, 1892.

23. *Khichri Samachar* (Mirzapur), of the 26th November, received on 5th December, gives an account of the opening of the Civil Hospital at Mirzapur by Sir Auckland Colvin on 21st November, and urges that suitable titles should be bestowed on the Raja of Kantit, who has contributed the cost of the hospital buildings, and Babu

Suggestion regarding the bestowal of titles on the Raja of Kantit and Babu Beni Madho Das, Mirzapur.

Beni Madho Das, who has established the Jubilee School, in order to encourage other rich persons to promote similar works of public utility.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th November, on the authority of the *Manshur Muhammadi* newspaper of Bangalore, complains that a missionary belonging to the Irish Mission at Surat has published a book grossly libelling the founder of the Muhammadan religion, and asks the Bombay Government to take action in the matter.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
November 28th, 1892.

Publication of a pamphlet by the Irish Mission at Surat against the Muhammadan religion.

III.—EDUCATION.

25. The *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st December, publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Mahmud Ali, at Fyzabad, who regrets to notice that the Muhammadan College at Aligarh has not fulfilled the high hopes which were formed of it, and has lost much of its popularity since the severance of his connection by Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan from it. The number of students, especially of those belonging to respectable families, is much smaller than before. Formerly a boy about eight years old was sent by his parents from Somnath to that College for education; while now boys living even in Aligarh prefer other schools to that national institution. It has grown so unpopular in the time of the present Principal, who is so highly spoken of. But Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan was right in his opposition to him. He cannot be expected to look properly after the religious education of boys. The Maulvi who had done so much for the College had every claim to the post of Honorary Secretary to the College Committee after Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan. Mr. Justice Mahmud has never taken any interest in the affairs of the College, and his health has failed. It would be well if conciliation were effected between Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Maulvi Samiullah Khan. In that case the College would soon recover its lost popularity.

RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.
December 1st, 1892.

Muhammadan College, Aligarh.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 29th November, referring to the arrival of two steamers at Ballia, one of which belongs to a European and the other to a Bengali, argues that as the former is old and worn out the District Magistrate had better subsidize the latter which is generally approved of by the people. It is true that a large number of traders have expressed themselves in favour of the European's steamer, but the question is whether their opinions were free.

SARKHAIL PUNCH
November 29th,
1892.

27. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, refers to a temperance meeting lately held at the Kaisarbagh, Lucknow. Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, Barrister-at-Law, presided, and Mahant Kesho Ram and an American lady delivered addresses. The lady represented herself to be the agent of a temperance association which counts among its members about a million of American and European ladies. She is touring in all countries to further the cause of temperance. The *Hindustani* expresses surprise that a woman has come all the way from America to advise the inhabitants of this country to refrain from the use of liquor, while there are men at Lucknow who always oppose the proposal to abolish liquor-shops, endeavouring to defend its use on the ground that it serves as a good stimulant to the poorer classes.

HINDUSTANI.
November 30th,
1892.

28. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 1st December, refers to the case of Ibrahim who put up at the Dharmshala near the Allahabad Railway station, by representing himself to be a Hindu and induced two Hindu passengers at the Dharmshala to go with him to Naini, en route to the Deccan. He administered *dhatura* to them in food at the Naini Sarai and decamped secretly, relieving one of them of Rs. 15 when they became senseless. However, he was soon arrested, and is awaiting his trial at Allahabad. As the Dharmshala is situated in close proximity to the Railway station and provides comfortable accommodation, and an abundant supply of water, it is very popular.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR
December 1st, 1892.

Dharmshala situated near the Railway station, Allahabad.

with passengers. A police official should pay a visit to it every evening and make necessary inquiries from men putting up there with a view to find out if any of them appears to be a thief or cheat.

SITARA-I-HIND.
November 28th, 1892

29. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th November, says that the proprietor had to call upon the Indian Chiefs every year to receive their annual subsidies to his press, but that they have kindly promised to remit the subsidies to him at his house this year on account of his daughter's impending marriage. The accusation brought against native princes of indifference to native newspapers is not true. First deserve, then desire. The princes are always ready to help such papers as are worthy of support. The ordinary subscribers have also promised every assistance.

Alleged payment of subsidies by native chiefs to the *Sitara-i-Hind*, Moradabad.

NUR-UL-ANWAR.
November 28th,
1892.

30. The *Nur-ul-Anwar* (Cawnpore), of the 26th November, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that many cases of theft and robbery have lately occurred at Pilibhit and that pilgrims were robbed on their way to Chaska (sic) and the Sarda river.

Cases of theft and robbery in Pilibhit.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 12th December 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.